

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 37.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W.M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, &c.
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, &c.
etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE,
Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c.
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sta., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.
Office in Boile's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
Visits Moose Jaw 29th and 30th of each month.
Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDougall, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

J. A. MACDONALD,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

YOURS SPARE TIME
Men, women, to conduct business at home. Work is simply writing and copying lists of addresses received from local advertising, to be forwarded to us daily. No advertising, no previous experience required. Work is preferred. Permanent work to those content to earn \$6 or more weekly in spare time. Apply to WARREN P. CO., London, Ont.

JNO. BRASS,
Tin & Sheet Iron
Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

ATTENTION ..

I am just receiving my spring stock of....

Apples, Oranges and Lemons

They are the best on the market—try them.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CONFECTIONERY.

I sell cheap for cash. Call and get prices...

Thos. Healey.

Octavius Field,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Business For Sale.

All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

OFFICIAL TRADE WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

Suitings!

Suitings!
OVERCOATINGS & TROUSERINGS.

NEW SPRING STOCK just arrived consisting of all the latest and noblest goods for spring and summer wear.....

- HATS -

WE carry a fine assortment of Wakefield's and Leslie & Co.'s in all the latest styles and shades.....

R. L. SLATER,
Fashionable Clothier.

Oysters! ..
.. Oysters!

SERVED at all hours on the shortest notice, in first class style, in a first class parlor, at Sanders' Oyster Restaurant, Main Street.

111
--- LOWEST PRICES ---

DON'T forget that we have constantly on hand a fresh and well assorted stock of all kinds of confectionery, apples, oranges, lemons, etc.; also best brands of cigars and cigarettes.

W. C. SANDERS.

Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

Roche : Perceee

: COAL :

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market.....

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car \$4.00

Delivered \$4.25

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McDONALD & RIDDELL

BICYCLES

Do not buy until you have seen the latest improved and best wheel on the market.

Manufactured by the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company.

Three Grades: "Perfect," "Garden City," "Dominion," "Ladies" and Gentlemen's.

Special cash inducements; liberal terms for "time" purchasers.

J. A. CREAGH,
Sole Agent, Moose Jaw.

FARMERS

High Priees

Have been one of your greatest.....

Draw Backs

During the past ten years.....

You know it to your sorrow, but what has been the cause? THE CREDIT SYSTEM! No man can sell as cheap and do a credit business, as one who does a cash business only. We are with you in low prices so give us a call and get our prices before you buy you.....

Bluestone. Hoes.
Barb Wire. Rakes.
Nails. Rope.
Bolts. Paints.
Shovels. Glass.
Spades. Oils.
Fence Staples. Forks.

And all kinds of staple hardware. We would also draw your attention to our complete stock of Groceries. Everything away down for SPOT CASH. Produce of all kinds will be taken when it is possible to handle it, and we will do all in our power to open up a market for your goods. Kindly give us a call. Yours very truly,

J. A. Healey & Co.

LAND

Choice Farms for Sale at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

Buy now before Immigrants come in and Prices Raise.

S.E. 34,	15,	24,	W. 2nd.
N.W. 14,	15,	25,	"
N.E. 15,	15,	25,	"
S ₁ 24,	15,	25,	"
N ₁ 18,	16,	15,	"
N.E. 32,	18,	25,	"
S.E. 4,	19,	25,	"
N.W. 16,	16,	26,	"
S ₂ 6,	17,	26,	"
S.E. 24,	17,	26,	"
S.E. 12,	18,	26,	"
S.E. 16,	18,	26,	"
N.W. 24,	16,	27,	"
N.E. 28,	16,	27,	"
N.E. 36,	16,	27,	"
S.E. 10,	18,	27,	"
N.W. 22,	18,	28,	"

TERMS:—A small cash deposit, and balance extended over a term of years to suit purchaser, at a reasonable rate of interest.

G. A. MUTTONBURY, Agent,
459 Main St., Winnipeg.

Correspondence invited.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1.	\$ 52
" No. 2.	48
" No. 3.	44
Oats.	15
Potatoes.	20
Apples (green) per lb.	5
Onions, per lb.	5
Onions, per bushel.	2 50
Cheese, per lb.	10
Bacon	11
Lard,	12
Butter	25
Eggs, per doz.	20

BY RAIL, STAGE, OCEAN LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

NEW

.. SPRING ..
GOODS

Arriving daily at.....

T. W. Robinson's

We are busy placing in stock
....some of....

Newest and Latest Novelties

procurable, in all lines of dry
goods—fancy and staple.

See Our New

DRESS ROBES.

Tweed effects, all prices and
the very newest.

See our 42 inch, all wool
cashmere at 35cts., and 44 inch
at 50 cts. and 60 cts., in colors.
Blacks also are very popular.

We have some beautiful
dress robes, also figured black
and plain in Henriettes, Cash-
meres and Serge.

All Prices and Most Excel- lent Values.

Also Blouse goods in the
newest crinkle stripes, linen
effects, Dresdens. When pass-
ing just drop in and examine the
above lines and get the choice.

Dress Ducks, Prints, Etc.

We are showing over two hun-
dred new patterns in prints this
season with prices right.

Hats and Caps.

See our window for the new
Spring Styles.

.. RUBBERS ..

Being sole agent for the Gran-
by we can offer you the best at
the regular prices. All sizes.

Call and see spring styles, a
pleasure to show goods.

T. W. Robinson.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Report of the Agricultural So-
ciety's Annual Meeting Held
Wednesday Last.

The twelfth annual meeting of the
Moose Jaw Agricultural Society was
held in the town hall on Wednesday
afternoon, and was largely attended by
the members and those interested in
the welfare of the district.

Mr. Ross was present and delivered
a very practical address, setting forth
the benefits that may be derived from
the Society. At the close of the meet-
ing a unanimous vote of thanks was
extended to the chair.

The minutes of last annual meeting
were read and adopted, and Secretary
O. B. Fysh read his report, which showed
the society to be in good standing.

The directors report was next pre-
sented. They regretted very much
that a number of the best farmers of
the district had lost their crops through
hail, but the society had been enabled,
with the assistance of its friends, to
supply them with six or seven hundred
dollars worth of seed, but this will in
no way compensate them for the loss
they have sustained. It would be well
if some steps were taken to organize a
system of hail insurance. In their
opinion safety lay in the more general
adoption of mixed farming. What has
been in the past may be expected again,
wet and dry seasons, and good
and bad crops; but they should aim to
have something to sell, regardless of
the season. They were pleased to
notice the determined efforts put forth
on the part of the settlers last summer
against their common foe—noxious
weeds; but nevertheless the outlook
for the ensuing season was more
serious than ever. The best worked
farm could not keep clean if the
farm adjoining it was allowed to be a
hot bed for all kinds of weeds. Some
measures should be devised to assist
the farmers out of this growing diffi-
culty. Some of the directors were not
in favor of holding a fair last year,
but after considerable discussion it
was decided to go on with one as in
former years, but it only went to prove
that it is not the factor it should be in
assisting agriculture. They recom-
mended a change in the date or its
discontinuance altogether. They tried to
get up an excursion to the Experi-
mental Farm last summer, but the C.
P. R. wanted a guarantee of \$200.00,
and as no one would go security for the
amount the project fell through.

They believed the Government should ar-
range for cheap rates in order to
enable the farmers to visit the farm at
least once a year. They believed the
Society to be a necessity and that it
should have the hearty support of
every farmer and citizen, for its use-
fulness largely depends upon its having
a good list of wide-awake, paid up
members. As a new grade had been
sent them they thought it urgent to
have some organization in order to get
the best results from it. They believed
in statute labor districts. It had been
suggested that they co-operate with the
different districts between here and
Regina, with a view to having a good
graded road between the two towns.

The report was taken up clause by
clause and adopted as read, with the
exception of the recommendation that
the Government secure cheap excursion
rates. The word "Government" was
struck out, and "C.P.R." substituted
in lieu thereof.

The treasurer's statement showed a
balance on hand from last year of
\$72.59 and Dominion Government
grant \$143.50, making a total of
\$216.09. The expenditures amounted to
\$183.30, leaving a balance on hand of
\$32.79. The following are the offi-
cers elected for 1897:—President, J.
W. Smith; 1st Vice President, T. E.
McWilliams; 2nd Vice President, J.
E. Battell; Auditor, H. McDougall;
Secretary, Benj. Fletcher; Director,
J. G. Beesley, Mariborrough; B.
Smith, Pioneer; H. C. Gilmore, Moose
Jaw; E. N. Hopkins, Boham; Jas
Fowler, Buffalo Lake; Hugh Thomson,
Point Elmo; Wm. Watson, H. Dorrell,
Moose Jaw; A. Dalgetty, Pasqua; A.
Hagerty, Stony Beach; A. H. Powell
and J. Campbell, Caron.

Fitzsimmons is Champion.
The big fight for the heavy weight
championship of the world, took place
at Carson City, Nev., on Wednesday,
March 17th, the contestants being ex-
champion Jim Corbett and Bob Fitz-
simmons, the Australian pugilist.
The battle lasted fourteen rounds, in
the last of which Corbett was knocked
down by a terrible left hander on the heart
from his opponent. Considerable
interest was manifested in town and
the story was received in bulletins as
the rounds were fought.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Council Recommended to
Have One Organized
Immediately.

The attendance at the meeting called
by the Mayor for Friday evening, 12th
inst. for the purpose of organizing a
fire brigade, was very slim, there being
only 10 ratepayers and one Councillor
present when the meeting was called
to order at 8:30 by the chairman of the
Fire, Water and Light committee, who
explained that owing to the illness
of the Mayor he had been requested
to act in his stead.

Mr. Hugh McDougall was moved to
the chair and C. A. Gass appointed
secretary.

Coun. Herrler then addressed the
meeting in his capacity as chairman of
the Fire committee. He thought it
would be a good plan to have the pre-
sent equipment augmented by a four
barrel water tank with a force pump
attached.

At this stage of the meeting Coun.
Healey put in an appearance. He
said he hardly understood Mr. Herrler's
plan, and wanted to know if the tank
would be put on a hand sleigh in winter time.

Mr. Beaj. Fletcher gave his views on
the formation of a fire brigade, and was
surprised that Coun. Herrler came
before the meeting without any definite
proposal to make.

Coun. Healey asked the chairman
if he could inform him why the old
brigade had disbanded. The chairman
called upon Mr. R. E. Doran, who explained
matters. Mr. Healey said he understood
the old brigade wanted the Council to supply them with spring
water-trees, feather beds, plush carpets,
a piano, etc., but was glad that Mr.
Doran had explained the disbandment
in another way.

On motion by Jno. Bellamy, seconded
by A. Wilson, the following resolu-
tion was passed:—"Resolved, that
in the opinion of this meeting it is ad-
visable and necessary that the town of
Moose Jaw should have a duly organ-
ized fire brigade, and that the town
council be requested to have one
organized at once, and that a copy of
this resolution be forwarded to the
Mayor through the clerk."

Will Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh Resign.

A report comes from Ottawa to the
effect that Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh
who is now on leave of absence, may
not again assume the gubernatorial
duties, and that his successor will be
appointed shortly. His Honor received
leave of absence early in January
for a period of three months in order
to visit the Kootenay mining regions,
and it is said that he has become so
largely interested in mineral properties
there and so enamored by the pros-
pects that he will take up his residence
in Roseland at once and give personal
attention to his investments. Governor
Mackintosh's term expires within
a year. His Honor is at present in
Ottawa on private business.

Charcoal Executed.

The Indian murderer Charcoal was
hanged at Macleod on Tuesday morning.
The scaffold was erected in the
horse corral in the police barracks.
The executioner is supposed to be a
man named Smith. Charcoal was
pinioned in the guard room and lifted
into a wagon and driven to the scaffold
a distance of three hundred yards. He
gave a few whops, but was silenced
by father Legal, who rode with him.
He was carried upstairs on to the
scaffold by a Constable and placed
sitting in a chair, as he was unable to
stand. After a short service by the
priest, the executioner placed the rope
about his neck and the black cap over
his head and then threw the lever.
The drop fell at eight minutes past
eight. Charcoal never moved, his
neck being dislocated, but his pulse
beat for eleven minutes. He was taken
down at twenty minutes past eight
and placed in a coffin. An inquest
was opened at 8:30. He died real
game and smiled to the last. There
were about fifteen witnesses on the
scaffold, among them being several re-
porters, one Blood Indian and the head
chief of the Piegan. The body was
given over to his relatives for burial.
All our readers are familiar with the
crimes he committed, and the incidents
leading up to his capture and trial,
since which time he has been confined
in the main guard room with a ball and
chain on his right leg and left leg chain-
ed to the floor and watched night and
day to prevent suicide.

HERMANN.

III.—(Continued.)

It would have been worth whole years of common life to look, though but for a brief space, upon these the fathers and founders of a new world. The place in which they met, although so dark and wild, was from thenceforth to be holy ground to all the nations of Europe. The soil rose gently in every direction from the centre, the innermost circle being occupied by the chiefs, while ring above ring sat their followers in thousands, who took place according to seniority or military reputation; but all these had a deliberative voice, for all were equally free, and if they were the vassals of leaders, it was only by a willing homage to the highest in wisdom and valour. The recesses of Germany had sent forth their nobles upon this important occasion, and conspicuous among them might be seen the vulture-crest of Sigimer, and the dark, lowering countenance of Inguiomar, his brother. But of all the warriors assembled there, none was so noble or so beautiful as Hermann. The youthful chief had now thrown aside his Roman attire and weapons; but still he towered pre-eminent in majesty and strength above all the congregated multitudes, while his bright visage bore the impress of higher wisdom and more commanding energy than could be found among those who had grown gray in command—so that all eyes were naturally turned upon him, as the chief object of regard. When all were silent, the priest of Odin stepped into the vacant space in the centre, and exclaimed with a trumpet-like voice, "Son of Sigimer, we have met according to thy wish: it is thine to tell us whence we were assembled."

Hermann rose at the appeal and amidst the breathless attention of the multitude he thus replied: "Sons of the War-men, who fought against the Romans—children of those who live forever in our songs—would you die like them to be so celebrated? or would you rather descend to the grave unsung, and leave no name for your children to remember? To whom do I speak? My words shall be full of danger to those who hear them, and therefore they should only be uttered to those who prefer death to dishonour. Dare you, then, to listen, or shall I close my lips, and spare you?"

At this appeal the whole multitude started up as one man, and with a simultaneous shout, that made the firmament tremble, they exclaimed, "Speak, for we dare to die!" At the same instant every right hand was raised to brandish a weapon, every shield resounded with loud clashing; and during that wild burst of enthusiasm, the agitated crowds, in the lurid light of the altars, resembled the giants broken loose from the cavern of Lok, and preparing to ascend and storm the regions of Valhalla, rather than mortal men assembled for a deed of earthly enterprise.

When silence had been again restored, the young warrior harangued the people in a torrent of vehement, overwhelming eloquence. He unfolded to them the subtle stratagems by which he had led the Romans and their infatuated commander to the place where their destruction was certain. The losers might complain of it as fraud, and demand an open warfare; but this was only the demand of the states-conscious of superiority, and sure of victory. An appeal here! Yet it was then let it be an equal warfare also, where weapon is matched with weapon, as well as man with man. But when the Romans advanced against them, clothed in steel, and bristling with warlike engines, it was for naked Germans to avail themselves of wiles where native virtue must be undeveloped, and natural superiority arms and discipline with superior craft and wisdom. And had not the opportunity arrived? The enemy were enclosed by thick forests, where their sordid ranks would be broken asunder and entangled among treacherous marshes, in which their heavy armour would be of little defence; while the light-footed Germans would be able to advance like the winds upon crowded and helpless masses, while not a stone could fall, or a blow be dealt in vain. Would they then delay? Would they hesitate to strike where victory was so certain? Let them—and the very women would snuff up the light of their recent husbands and lovers, and accomplish a victory which even women could achieve. He then unfolded a panoramic view to the excited imaginations of his auditors of the glorious results by which the ruin of their enemies would be crowned. Rome dismayed by the loss of such an army, would never henceforth hazard a similar defeat; and future invaders would tremble to approach their forests, lest they also should perish as Varus had perished. And what tribe, throughout the wild regions of the north, would yield to despair, or succumb to an enemy, after the example of Hermann? Let them rise, then, and deliver their beloved country—not for a day, or a year, but for ages to come, and be celebrated as the glory and example of their latest posterity!

Such were the arguments of Hermann, which were embodied in language so fervid, and with appeals so heart-stirring, that every heart seemed to be animated with his own resistless spirit. The listeners brandished their weapons with a wider energy than before; they threw themselves forward; they gazed with straining eyes, their brows clouded, and dishevelled locks that seemed to glow with life; and they raised a shout, the terrible, ringing shout of battle, with which they had been wont to burst upon the iron ranks of the Romans. The priests who stood beside the altars, not only caught, but confirmed the enthusiasm, for they immediately increased the inspiring war-hymn with which they were wont to make their followers leap and roar; and, in strong, deep voices that accorded with their theme, they described the happiness of those who rushed to heaven in the whirlwind from the red field on which they had fallen. Valhalla would open its gates to receive them, and its sacred thresholds would putshing the flowers of sunny lands, as

they impressed them with the blood of their footstep. And oh the rapture of caring upon heavenly steeds as fleet and strong as the tempest, and plunging amid the cleaving of shields, and the mad merriment with which the conflict was to be followed at evening in the celestial banquet where the flesh of the mighty boar was constantly renewed, and the brimming ale-cup could never be exhausted. And now the consultation was done, the decision was adopted. Every eye was impatiently turned seawards, to chide the night that was so long in passing away, and the heart only yearned for the moment that would bring them in front of the foe. The chief priest of Odin again raised his head, and made a signal to address the multitude, upon which the uproar was instantly hushed. This ancient man appeared as if he scarcely regarded the throng, or the business with which they were occupied; he was one whose communion was with the dead, or with supernature things, compared with which the glories around him were of trivial import; and when he deigned to raise his cold stony look, it was but for a moment and with a heedless or impatient notice. But all were only the more willing to concede authority to one who seemed so supercilious in the love of rule and thus he was enabled, with a brief word, or even a minute signal, to give the signal of choice, each of whom silently burned for the encounter, he marked especially the high-crested form of Sigimer still unbroken by age, the fierce veteran-bearing of Inguiomar and the redoubtless skill of Clodovich, chief of the Bructeri, three champions ready to any emergency in which martial prowess could be of service even to him, he would have selected Hermann himself; but he was a life too important to the general welfare to be exposed to the chances of such a conflict. He announced the names of the warriors from whom the choice would be made, and every other claim was now necessary to annul the gods in the choice of the favoured individual, and the greatest drew from his cloak the instrument of divination. It was the branch of a fruit-tree, which he broke into three pieces; and having marked each for a separate candidate, he covered them up within the folds of a mantle. He raised his eyes to heaven, and praying to the gods to direct his hand, he drew forth at random the twig of Inguiomar. He replaced it, and made another similar experiment; but, at this time the twig of Sigimer was exhibited. A third appeal was necessary; and a second time the twig of Inguiomar was drawn from the lots, thus indicating that the gods had selected him as the omen of the destinies of Germany. The champion exultingly sprung into the circle where the Roman awaited him; while the spectators, who were delighted with the prospect of blows and bloodshed, as well as anxious for the augury, fell silent, and looked on with an interest that permitted not the twinkling of an eye. It was a singular spectacle to see these two men, each armed in the manner of his country, and prepared to do battle in the fashion of his own people, to decide which party would prevail. The bulky German, who resembled some statue of Hercules, suddenly overthrew his antagonist, and, as he lay prostrate, the flying Daphne, he found that he had leaped headlong into the midst of an ambush of armed men, who surrounded him upon the outskirts of the meeting, advanced, and in the midst of them was conducted a Roman prisoner. As soon as his keepers had led him within the central portion of the circle, they left him to the gaze of that host of onlookers. His countenance was young and ruddy, and he was completely armed with the Roman insignia, and ornaments with which he was adorned, as well as his military insignia, showed that he was of some account among his countrymen. Alas! it was no other than the thoughtless, light-hearted centurion, who had so impatiently yearned for an interview, and who was now so likely to find it. But he had stumbled into such an unfortunate dilemma! That also, had happened in a manner sufficiently characteristic. While wandering from the outskirts of the army into the country in quest of adventures, his heart had been suddenly smitten by the bright looks and sunny smiles of a beauteous German maiden! With him, to behold was to admire and covet; and he addressed her with well-turned periods of blandishment, such as Ovid himself would have applauded. The fair one, indeed, did not understand language, but with the natural instinct of his sex she divined its import; and her dainty hands were shocked at such an abrupt mode of wooing, and so greatly at variance with the chivalrous courtesy of her countrymen, she fled in alarm from the youth's addresses. Lucius pursued with reckless eagerness; the chase was long and protracted; but just as he had neared, and was about to grasp the flying Daphne, he found that he had leaped headlong into the midst of an ambush by which one of the approaches to the place of council was guarded. His arms were secured before he could offer resistance, and thus he found himself not a witness, but likely to become a part in the intrigues of these foreboding senators. Perilous and never-to-be-forgotten was his situation at the moment when his trying moment was worthy of his heroic countrymen. Without a single expression of fear he returned the stern gaze of the thousands of eyes that flashed upon him, and his upper lip quivered with a contemptuous smile as he looked upon the mailed, warlike appointments of the multitude, and thought of the task to which they were devoted. It was a redeeming trait of feeling the courage of that giddy young soldier, as he stood there alone and helpless; and when his eyes rested upon Hermann, who sat conspicuous among the chiefs, he raised his hand, and shook it in reproach.

"Brave youth," replied the other, speaking in the Latin tongue, and smiling grimly, for the reckless gallantry of the prisoner had touched his otherwise impudent heart, as steel is cut steel; but that she should not be converted into a weak, burthened captive, he was determined. It was a redeeming trait of the courage of that giddy young soldier, as he stood there alone and helpless; and when his eyes rested upon Hermann, who sat conspicuous among the chiefs, he raised his hand, and shook it in reproach.

At last the priest of Odin approached; and the sight of that stern fury, whose unwashed hands were still red with the blood of sacrifice, seemed only to awaken the mournful spirit of the Roman. "Venerable Flamen," he said, "will you deign to inform me in what capacity I am to officiate here? Surely it can be in no other than that of a victim, as I am scarcely qualified to play the priest!"

"Brave youth," replied the other,

speaking in the Latin tongue, and smiling grimly, for the reckless gallantry of the prisoner had touched his otherwise impudent heart, as steel is cut steel; but that she should not be converted into a weak, burthened captive, he was determined. It was a redeeming trait of the courage of that giddy young soldier, as he stood there alone and helpless; and when his eyes rested upon Hermann, who sat conspicuous among the chiefs, he raised his hand, and shook it in reproach.

"Dost thou think I need words of encouragement?" cried the young officer proudly, "when such a motive is before me. Bring your bravest champion into the ring, or stand in succession if thou canst. And when he speaks he advanced a step, covered himself with his shield, and waved his sword, as if already confronted by a combatant; while his head drawn back, and proud menacing looks, proclaimed universal defiance.

He was not likely to wait long for an antagonist. His fearless language and gallant bearing had kindled such esteem among these fierce warriors that all were eager for the luxury of a combat where victory would be so

glorious, as well as on account of the great public issue that was at stake; and each accordingly endeavoured to outdo the other in a declaration of his claims to such an enviable distinction. Louder and louder grew the strife of tongues; weapons at last were shaken in mutual menace; and for a moment it seemed as if Lucius had been thrown like an apple of discord into the midst of this furious throng to involve it in civil strife and bloodshed. But a remedy was fortunately at hand that could control German anarchy even at the wildest. The chief priest gave a signal, and immediately his consecrated band advanced, armed with stout saplings, which were providently always in readiness for such emergencies, and which now descended the steps of the altar of Victory, and took up the shoulders and limbs of the most valorous of the competitors. And the effect of such discipline was truly marvellous. Had the noblest of the chiefs attempted such a deed, the slightest blow inflicted upon these freeborn, high-spirited warriors would have instantly provoked a bloody retribution. But on this occasion, the first blow, upon the chest of the giant, and not unmindfully heard among the chastised, the priests were the ministers of the gods, and therefore these strokes, instead of being earthly insults, were only admonitions from heaven.

(To be Continued.)

A GLOBE-TROTTING DOG.

Bonnie II. Has Placed 60,000 Miles to His Credit in the Last Three Years.

Bonnie II. is the latest addition to the rank and file of globe-trotters. In the language of the turf-writer, he is "rising five," and in this short space has not only cut his wisdom teeth, but has also left a long winding trail of 40,000 miles behind him. The details of his peregrinations, which are given in the London Stock Keeper, entitles him to the claims of champion canine globe-trotter of the two hemispheres. They are as follows:

"Bonnie II., the property of Capt. A. H. MacMahon, is winner of first in novice, and third in limit and open classes at Northampton show. In his short spell of life he has travelled some 40,000 miles, of which some 20,000 have been by sea, some 8,000 on horseback, and some 12,000 by rail. It does not often fall to the lot of any dog to have made three journeys to and from India, to have traversed the length and breadth of that great continent, and visited Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Persia, and as he has accompanied his master on his wanderings in countries where roads do not exist and wheeled conveyances are unknown, he has been obliged to acquire the art of

RIDING ON HORSEBACK.

which is a feat that will endear him to every sporting Briton, man or woman. He is equally at home in the saddle, whether his steed walks, trots, canters or gallops. With his hind quarters against his master's thigh, and leaning from time to time against his master's waistcoat, he is quite independent of steady hand, and has a firm seat even over jumps, and 8,000 miles on horseback is a fact that speaks for itself as to his balance.

"Bonnie II. went out to his master in India in May, 1895, and an old and trusty servant was sent to him at Karachi, with strict orders to keep him safe, and to see that he was well treated. As soon as he had got all right and began to travel again, this time on horseback, to which he took almost instinctively, and rode long tours through Zibob and other parts of Beloochistan to Sialkot, from Peshawar to Cabul with the Duran Mission, and narrowly avoided being captured by the Afghans. Then, in the spring of 1895, on Capt. MacMahon's appointment as British Commissioner of the Belooch-Afghan Boundary Commission, he explored with his master up the Gomal Valley to the Afghan frontier, and remained with him throughout the long wanderings of that mission in the frontier wilds, through extremes of

HATRED AND COLD.

till June 1895, when the boundary had been demarcated as far as Chaman. He then travelled back to India, up to Sialkot, and then from Bombay, to England in the teeth of the southwest monsoon.

"After only three months of England Bonnie II. went again to India, and Capt. MacMahon and Bonnie were again engaged to the staff of the Viceroy, who then took tour of the south of India, and had Bonnie II. with him throughout the whole of the south of India, from Burmah to Madras, and thence to Bengal, to the arctic circle, and remained with him throughout the long wanderings of that mission in the frontier wilds, through extremes of

HATRED AND COLD.

Speaking of the growth of the cattle trade in the west, Mr. Walker said that it was in 1890 that the first car load of cattle was shipped from the North-West, and previous to that time those engaged in the trade had only been bringing stock from the south.

In 1895 \$1,000,000 worth of cattle had been sent out from here, while last year Manitoba had exported 13,800 cattle, and had packed and exported 26,000 hogs. He also spoke of the enormous trade there would be when Manitoba possessed the same stock as Ontario, illustrating his points in the aid of the following instructive table:

Manitoba Ontario Dominion

Farm Stock. 1895. 1895. 1895.

Horse 95,000 650,000 1,500,000

Cattle 210,000 2,150,000 2,600,000

Sheep 34,000 2,000,000 2,600,000

Swine 37,000 1,360,000 1,800,000

Poultry 2,000,000 7,800,000

ABOUT OUR FISHERIES.

The fisheries of the country came next.

Mr. Walker pointed out that the British Columbia fisheries were worth more than 7,000 miles—twice that of the British Isles—and the eastern coast line up to Belle Isle was 5,600 miles. There was also 15,000 square miles of inshore salt water, and 36,350 square miles of fresh water. In the east included 100,000,000 cod, 90,000,000 trout, forty-five million salmon, 36,000,000 mackerel, 38,000,000 salmon and 12,000,000 haddock. The men employed numbered 70,000. The catch of herring, whitefish and salmon trout in the great lakes during the last 12 years amounted to 300,000,000 pounds.

In British Columbia the value of fish in 1876 was \$105,000,000, in 1894 \$24,000,000.

The salmon caught in the past twelve years was worth \$21,500,000.

Our chain of lakes extended right up to Hudson Bay, which itself contained an almost inexhaustible supply of fish, which might in the future be the food supply of a portion of the population of the United States.

CANADA'S GRAND FORESTS.

Speaking of the Canadian forests, Mr.

Walker said that they had already been denuded of oak, elm, sycamore and walnut. In white pine, however, Canada was in the lead. The great bulk of the world's supply of white pine was in Canada. What we had bad for 100 years is the fifth generation. Our trees of twenty years old dropped last season had horns. His will be the only herd of the kind in this country, or probably in any country.

THE WEALTH OF CANADA

SOME OF THE GREAT RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. B. E. Walker Speaks About Them at the Canadian Club in Hamilton—Some Interesting Statistics About our Country.

Before the Canadian Club of Hamilton the other night, Mr. B. E. Walker, the general manager of the Bank of Commerce, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Natural Resources of Canada." Mr. Walker pointed out that the basis of love of country was not the fertility of the land and its goodness to the people who cultivated it, nor was it either the physical beauty of the country or its historical associations. But the true root of this feeling was such intimacy with the qualities of a country as was sufficient to enable its inhabitants to conceive it as a whole.

Canada, however, had only been in existence since 1867. Cabot had made his discovery 300 years ago, and Peter Kalm, the famous Swedish naturalist, had written about the resources of the country as far back as 1750; but at the time of the capitulation, in 1763, the population consisted of only about 70,000 French-Canadians, and from the St. Lawrence river to the Pacific ocean was practically an immense waste.

ROOM FOR MANY MILLIONS.

Proceeding with his subject, Mr. Walker said that how little a community could live on was shown by the inhabitants of Gaspé and Muskoka. The statement that the savings of the world thus far amounted to only ten months' food supply and about three years' annual income enabled us to perceive what we had in our control. Many millions could live in Canada in simple comfort, but we had higher aspirations, both personal and national, which we would succeed in realizing in proportion to the wisdom we display, especially in regard to the development of our national resources.

Referring to the question of our national property in raw materials, Mr. Walker said that we had three classes of raw materials in Canada which answered this definition, namely, that which was now producing that profit, that which would do so if worked, that is if there was the capital requisite for that purpose, and that which did not do so because of its geographical position. There were also two kinds as to destructability—that which was not replaced, as timber, and that which reproduced itself, an example being the successive crops on farm lands. Whether or not we were developing the right kind of raw materials with reference to these facts was a mighty subject.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

Fourty-five per cent. of our people were engaged in agriculture, and it was only desirable that the percentage should be far larger. At the date of Confederation the agricultural exports were under \$20,000,000, and now they were over \$50,000,000, including animal and dairy products. That was a great deal of money, but small as compared with the exports of other countries. Canada was now only beginning to be mentioned as a wheat country, yet our wheat brought the highest prices in Europe and had taken gold medals at London, Chicago and San Francisco. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, and Alberta possessed 239,000,000 acres, of which only 7,832,000 were used for crops or ranching. Wheat was also being grown within the arctic circle. Canada could equal any country in raising wheat when the conditions of this land are favorable.

CATTLE TRADE IN THE WEST.

Speaking of the growth of the cattle trade in the west, Mr. Walker said that it was in 1890 that the first car load of cattle was shipped from the North-West, and previous to that time those engaged in the trade had only been bringing stock from the south. In 1895 \$1,000,000 worth of cattle had been sent out from here, while last year Manitoba had exported 13,800 cattle, and had packed and exported 26,000 hogs. He also spoke of the enormous trade there would be when Manitoba possessed the same stock as Ontario, illustrating his points in the aid of the following instructive table:

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SORT OF A STAGE COACH.

So the horrible little stage coach compartment cars were built up, even painted on the outside, to resemble stage coaches. The fact that the conditions were entirely changed made no difference.

The thing to travel in, whether it went on rails or on the highway, was and must ever be a stage coach.

It is the same way with the passenger carriage. It would be impossible to imagine a vehicle which is so slow, so ugly and awkward-looking. The radical objection in this fact is the enormous weight of the vehicle, which is set up with the fixed idea that a horseless carriage must be literally a horseless carriage, and that the carriage must be built up to the standard of a carriage.

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THE FARM.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FOALS.

Putting up with things is most ex-
cuse & practice. Patience, and the habit
of closing the mind against disagreeable
and annoying conditions, is one of the
marks of a higher character. To
acquire the habit so effectually as to
hide even from one's self any sense of
suffering or offence from contact with
such conditions is what the truly culti-
vated aim at. Life is full of trying
things, but to let the mind dwell upon
them only serves to increase their
fear to the feelings or the sense. It
is much better to restrain thought
about them, a thing quite within the
power of the average will, if one de-
termines to exercise it. There are
people, of course, who are incapable of
self-concentration, and whose imagination
left free to gad about, seems al-
ways to fix upon and exaggerate every
element of disturbance. They live in
an elementary stage of moral discipline,
are perpetually fretting about
things they cannot help, and are never
able to shut down the will against any
unpleasantness. They permit merely
accidental conditions to exercise a kind
of tyrannical sway over them, which,
were their minds once bent to the practice
of putting up with things, would
cause to present any annoyances what-
ever. It is difficult, no doubt, to be
different to material conditions, to
food, clothing and shelter, though und-
easiness about these things may sav-
or of rebellion against province.
But to fret because one's nose turns red
in cold weather, or because there is an
odor of peppermint or onions in the
house, is simply to betray inability to
subordinate the sense to the higher de-
mands of the soul.

There are thousands of excellent people, however, who, though ready enough to put up with the material conditions in which providence has placed them, are utterly unable to bear annoyance or their aesthetic side from those around them. They are the thin-skinned, high-sniffing people, who want to banish or suppress everything offensive to their tastes or distracting to their sublime minds. They are the people who rail against hand organs, who affect a horror of post-election celebrations, and who want to stop by law the ringing of bells and the noises of the street. They are the over-refined, the super-sensitive, who are disrespectful of everybody's likings but their own, and who have no conception of the duty of self-renunciation in deference to the likings of the greatest number. For no one who thinks for a moment will fail to admit that the great mass of people like noise, and that it does constitute one of the attractions of urban life. What would a fourth of July amount to as a reminder and stimulant to patriotism without tin horns and brass bands and fire-crackers? How could the great heart of the people be fired without noise, and how much of the stimulant and attractiveness of the city would be lost without the cries of the streets and the dull roar of heavy traffic? The masses are not fastidious and thin-skinned. They do not love to meditate, have no capacity for self-concentration, and do not object to the piano-organ, the old-clothes man, the vegetable peddler, and all the innumerable company of itinerant vendors and musicians who contribute to the noises of the streets. Why should they be asked to give up their pleasures in order to gratify the tastes of the aesthetic and light-strung classes who affect to like quiet and tranquility?

The fact is that if the democratic principle of the right of the majority to rule should obtain anywhere, it should do so in the matter of noise. It will be admitted, of course, that in questions of public morality, of sanitation, and of national finance the rule of an uninstructed majority might be mischievous, and that the classes, as containing the experts should be consulted. But no such plea can be made on the question of noise. Nobody will claim that it is detrimental to public health, or that the piano in a truck raps more nerves than it soothes. It is a simple question of taste, and in taste the preferences of the majority should prevail. The thin-skinned classes who affect to suffer from noise, and are debarrased from going out into the wilderness, should learn to conquer their dislikes, and put up with things self-denial practised in order to increase the pleasures of others will be a far more wholesome lesson than to pamper the tyranny of their over-cultivated senses. Indeed, one of the best uses of democracy is that it teaches us to suppress superfine disgusts out of deference to the tastes of others. Moreover, the truest morality lies in the sacrifice of individual preference to the popular will, where no moral principle is involved. And if this be true, it follows that self-denial in the matter of enduring noise is quite as requisite to the development of the highest characters as any fresh skill in discriminating between sweet and harsh sounds. Were the high-sniffing people to practise putting up with things, the world would be pleasanter to live in, and their own natures would grow softer and more mellow with the permission they give to others to follow their own preferences.

PRECAUTIONARY.

Don't you think the true principle of life is for all mankind to go band in band?

I don't know about that; there are times and places when mankind has to take one hand on its pocket-book.

Postmaster J. W. Durham, of Mid-
delton, Ky., has a nine-year-old son
who weighs 220 pounds.

light than for attracting to much sun-
heat. Fowls require light and cheerful
quarters. They keep in better
health thus, and are much happier,
which means plenty of eggs.

A house constructed will be
warm and comfortable; it cannot be
made any warmer unless heated. We
have said nothing about ventilators be-
cause we do not believe in them. Wind-
ows open on clear, sunny days are the
best ventilators and about the only kind
that will not injure the stock comfort.
We have never seen any design which
we consider safe for ventilating a hen
house; they all having the fault of circu-
lating drafts.

EASY WAY TO STORE ICE.

A great many farmers would like to
have ice to use in the summer if it
were not so much of a job to put it up.
When ice is ready to harvest the
days are short and cold and the roads
generally bad; besides, the work is dis-
agreeable as well as hard and dangerous.
Now if you have plenty of good
well water handy, pump a tankful of
it and when it begins to freeze take a
paifful of it and wet the sides and
bottom of your ice house. If the day
is cold and the water at the freezing
point, a coating of ice will be formed
and by repeating the process your ice
house will soon become a water-tight
tank into which you can pour a barrel
or two of water at night when quitting
work and find it solid ice in the morn-
ing.

The way to build on fast is to put
on only as much water as will freeze
soon—a paifful or two at a time.

If you have never tried this plan you
will be surprised to see how much ice
one man can store in a day. It will
be much more than he could cut and
haul under the most favorable conditions.
Besides he will have the satisfaction
of knowing that his ice is clean and
as the water he is using, while he
got his ice out of some pond or river
it will be full of impurities.

If you have no ice house take a bay
knife and cut out a room on the north
side of a straw stack, mix water and
snow, forming a slush; with which plaster
the sides and bottom of this room,
then paint and bottom with ice
cream, and fill up above. If this is well
covered with old hay or chaff it will
keep nearly all summer.

OIL FIELDS OF BOTHWELL.

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON AN ABANDONED TERRITORY.

Drilling Wells Over an Extensive Area—Much Success Met With Reasonable Assurance of a Permanent Supply—Men Who Understand the Business Investing Their Capital.

Very few old residents of Ontario,
whose recollection covers 30 years of
the progress of the Province, will remember
with some distinctness the excitement
which prevailed, both in our own country
and in the bordering States of the republic over the discovery
in 1855 of petroleum oil wells at
the Village of Bothwell, in the County
of Kent. At that time crude oil was
worth in the open market from \$8 to
\$10 a barrel, and a well which produced
largely and gave promise of permanency,
was, therefore, looked upon as a veritable gold mine. Accord-
ingly, as soon as report had heralded
abroad, of course with the usual am-
plifications, the hidden riches of the
district there was a rush thither sim-
ilar in character to many which have
been witnessed both before and since
on this essentially enterprising conti-
nent. Together with sound practical
business men came, and naturally in
much greater numbers, unscrupulous
speculators, and all those even more
undesirable elements which go to make
up a mushroom community, held to-
gether by the all-mastering desire for
gain. It will be remembered that a
number of wells yielding large quanti-
ties of oil were drilled, as well as
many more which yielded nothing.
The fact was established, however,
that oil existed in great quantities,
and every new well which proved suc-
cessful intensified the excitement and
stimulated the operators to increased
exertions. This condition of things
grew during the spring and summer of
1866, and had reached its height in
the fall of that year, when suddenly,
and almost without warning, every-
thing collapsed, and the population of
the town, which had reached 9,000
persons, melted in a few weeks to half
of that number. Everything was aban-
doned, properties good, bad and indif-
ferent, and machinery, to the value of
thousands of dollars. The occasion of
this unexpected and rapid dispersion
was partly the celebrated Fenian raid,
which greatly alarmed the whole com-
munity; but the real cause which killed
all further enterprise in this field
was the sudden and disastrous drop in
the price of crude oil, which, in conse-
quence of immense "finds" in the Pe-
trolia region, fell from about \$9 to
between 25 and 50 cents a barrel. Since
that time there has, until the present,
been little or no inducement to operators
to turn their attention to the
Bothwell field, the produce of the wells
at Oil Springs and Petrolia abundantly
supplying the demand for the Cana-
dian article.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

Within the past few months, how-
ever, active operations in this aban-
doned territory have been resumed,
and resumed in a manner which bids
fair to make it the centre of a last-
ing industry, the beneficial effects of
which will be felt throughout the Pro-
vince. The first and most absolute es-
sential to the success of the field is,
of course, the sufficiency and permanency
of the supply, and this seems to have
been already placed beyond reasonable
doubt. Then the character of the
men who own and operate the wells
and the methods adopted by them in
the prosecution of the business are mat-
ters which furnish much ground for
congratulation. Those who during the
past year have been operating in the

district are, in the main, of a very dif-
ferent class from the men who in '65
and '66 overran the territory and ob-
tained possession of the same. At that
time there were few indeed
who took more than speculative inter-
est in the district, and their want of
knowledge of the conditions existing
and of the proper methods to be
pursued in their operations often de-
feated their best-intentioned efforts.
The men in possession to-day have ex-
pended their own money and time in
keeping up a regular business enterprise,
and one which, they believe, will prove
safe and lasting for the investment of
capital. A number of them, too, have
brought to the development of this
field of natural wealth a knowledge
and skill gained through years of close
study and practical experience, and
the result which has already attended
their efforts is to strengthen the well-
established confidence in their judg-
ment and operations.

GREAT ACTIVITY.

It was in last March that the first
serious intention was displayed of oper-
ating in the Bothwell field since the
abandonment of the wells in 1866, but
not until June was active work begun
except on a very limited scale. Dur-
ing the last six months, however, 50
wells have been sunk and at present
about 40 drilling outfits are kept con-
tinuous at work uniformly pur-
suing new holes. The limits of the area
which contains oil-bearing rock are yet
a matter of doubt, which can only be
decided by practical tests, but there is
already every reasonable assurance
that there is at least an acre of from
four and a half to five miles in length
by one and a half miles in breadth in
the direction of this territory. It is already
established, from northwest to south-
east, and within it is contained all the
wells which in the early days gave the
excellent results which were then ob-
tained. In those days the producing
wells were most of them southeast of
the present site of the town about a
mile and a half to the chief produc-
ers in the present time, and on the north-
west part of this area and on the highest
elevation within it. Wells are now
being drilled about a mile west of the
limits of the present known territory,
and within two weeks it will be de-
termined whether the oil-bearing rock
can be found there. The piping system
of the present time, and the north-
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THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

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JOB PRINTING

Our job printing is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were wortier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

THE CROW'S NEST.

The newspaper war over the mode of constructing the Crow's Nest Pass railway still goes merrily on, and at the present moment that question is attracting more attention in all the large commercial centres of Ontario than any other political issue. The Toronto papers especially are still full of it, and although differing in opinion on many points, they all agree that it should be built, and that right early. They seem to have sized up the situation correctly as being a question of not merely building a certain piece of railway, but of whether the C.P.R. shall or shall not dictate the terms to the new government as it did to the old, and have the same guarantee of monopoly in the West under the present as under the late administration. The *Globe* has veered around from its first position favoring government control to favoring the C.P.R. The *World, Telegram, Star and News*, all of which are straight for government control, are attacking it unspuriously. The *World* accuses Messrs. Jeffray and Cox, Toronto millionaires who are interested in the *Globe*, and who have acquired the coal lands in the Crow's Nest Pass, from the British Columbia Southern Company, of entering into an alliance with the C.P.R. in order to bring over the new Government, of which they are staunch supporters, to concede to the C.P.R. demands. Whatever might have been done earlier in the day, it is quite evident that the Crow's Nest Pass railway question has now received such prominence, and the public interest in its public control are so well recognized, that it would seriously prejudice the position of the Liberal Government before the country if it were handed over to the C.P.R. on any terms.

WHO OWNS THEM?

On an ordinary fine day may be seen on the streets a regiment of youngsters that from their advanced ideas, if they grow accordingly, would certainly become the backbone of any country and the pride of the fond fathers and mothers that have brought them into existence. If they confined themselves to the sidewalk the man that ran over them would perhaps be liable for manslaughter. But they don't! They take possession of the middle of the street. The unfortunate farmer who applies the whip as the salvation of these strays and scares them into their place is a "brute." The other unfortunate who allows the strays to pile onto his sleigh and through his own good nature runs down some of the pets is liable to be arrested for furious driving and be compelled to meet the wrath of a furious parent. There are other youngsters who are sent on errands and are liable to be devoured by a band of dogs that infest our streets and are neither useful nor ornamental. Legislation is generally protective and if the town council cannot control these matters they had better outlaw dogs and youngsters and allow the public to deal with them in their own sweet way, and no doubt an owner will crop up and instead of becoming a general nuisance they may perhaps be taken care of. If Moose Jaw is to become a second edition of Constanti-

nople THE TIMES is of opinion that there are those who can protect themselves against the pet canines and whoever owns them had better see that theirs is not in the lot or we believe the council would be culpably negligent in not taking any steps that might be available.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

At present the little island of Crete, about 200 miles in length and 30 in width, is attracting world wide attention, as it forms the centre of the constantly recurring and inveterately menacing eastern question.

The presence of so many warships of the European powers in the waters about Canes, makes one think of the proverb, "Wheresoever the carcass is there will the eagles gather together."

The carcass in this case being the rotting and crumbling Turkish empire. Crete, renowned in ancient Grecian mythology, has been from time to time, a battle ground of great nations for more than two thousand years.

The Venetians owned it for a period of 440 years dating from 1204. In 1645 the Turks besieged it, and, after a twenty four years struggle, it fell into their hands, and has remained a province of the Turkish empire ever since. The population is in round numbers about 200,000, of which fully two-thirds are Greeks. Time and again the island has risen in revolt against the Turkish rule, and sought union with Greece; the most notable revolutions, perhaps, being those of 1825 and 1866. Two years after the last mentioned struggle, a reformed system of government was drawn up and in 1878 at the Berlin congress, the port faithfully engaged to carry it out. But the world has become familiar without the carrying out of Turkish promises, and, whatever semblance of outward conformity to that pledge may have been cited, it is quite evident that Turkish misrule is as rampant in the island as ever.

As to the present revolution and the subsequent actions of Greece in sending her warships and forcibly taking possession of the island, one of the most noticeable things is the attitude of the great European powers in their efforts to maintain the "concert" as contrasted with that of the great mass of the people under these respective governments. In England, France, Italy, and to some extent Germany, the people are crying out against handing back Crete to the Turks under any shape or form of autonomy, and are fully in sympathy with Greece in her desire to annex the island. Meanwhile their governments have sent their ultimatum to Greece backed up by a large fleet of warships, to which that plucky little nation has sent back an emphatic "no." But the position taken by the great powers is not difficult of explanation. The dismemberment of the Turkish empire, which has been steadily going on for a long period is steadily approaching its final stages.

The great dogs are standing around the savory platter. None dare venture in for fear of the others, and of the general melle that would ensue. Meantime the little dog rushes in and so hazards the whole situation.

As things are, as the Greeks and Cretans both wish to be politically united, if Greece maintains her firm stand, it is probable that these mutual jealousies and distrusts among the powers will enable her to retain possession of the island.

A very brief space of time will most likely show a change of attitude and we must wait and see in what direction the wind is going to blow.

Our Rossland contemporary says that unless work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway is begun in the spring, Canada will have missed her golden opportunity.

Prof. Drummond, the well-known writer on theological subjects, died on Thursday, March 11th. Mr. Drummond was born in 1851 and was educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Tubingen, in Germany. He was noted as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and "The Greatest Thing in the World—Love," a sermon based upon the text "The greatest of these is charity." He also wrote some interesting accounts of his travels in the Rocky Mountains, Australia and South Africa.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50¢ yd

Speaking of the St Boniface election a leading French paper says:—"The candidate who knows not how to either read or write has triumphed over the enlightened man whom the better elements of the Catholic population have supported. The result will surprise no one. The electors of St. Boniface have yielded to a force which they could not overcome."

R. BOGUE

A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

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New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

To accommodate the people who have to leave the rigorous climate of the N.W., excursion tickets are now on sale to

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Excursions to Hawaiian Islands. The Paradise of the Pacific. An Island of Perpetual Summer.

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And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

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And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

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And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

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H. SWINFORD,
General Agent, Winnipeg.
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Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

Relief for Lung Troubles

D. & L. EMULSION

I have prepared "Menthol Plaster" in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains; cured patient "schemes and frauds do not depopulate, but send me full particulars of the case, and I will supply you with a plaster, which will be absolutely free of charge, by return mail securely sealed, a remedy which, if used as directed will make a new man of you.

\$5.00 for a Cure—No Cure no Pay.

Address N. S. M. COMPANY, Lock Box 329, Fiction, Ont.

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MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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The Slater Slipless Shoe!

Sole of rubber, vulcanized on, with

insole of Dolge felt—never slip-tough, and absorbent. The upper of

water-proof, tan colored, Harvard calf, or black Alumina Welt. Goodyear Welt—Light-weight,

stylish and warm. Springy, elastic and easy to the foot. Rubbers or overshoe needless.

Ask for the **Slater Slipless Shoe.**

MAKERS

THE SLATER SHOE

Write for Catalogue to Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.

WOMEN TOILERS IN FRANCE

Desiring to see something of the home life of French women, of the wage-earning class I selected as my hostess a bright, vivacious young matron and persuaded her not to vary her ordinary routine, but to make me one of the family for a day or two, writes a correspondent from Paris.

I had easily accepted the comfortable middle-class habit of breakfasting at 9 or 10 in the morning. It was not a joyful experience, therefore, to be roused at 6 a.m., nor was it pleasant to dress in a room the cold stone floor and damp walls of which suggested some ancient dungeon. However, I had earnestly sought this very privilege, so I wrapped myself in discreet silence, and a thick steamer rug, and strove to appear cheerful.

In the kitchen I found madame preparing coffee over a tiny alcohol stove. Monsieur, a cooper by trade, was arrayed in his working blouse and just going out to the bakery. Extreme simplicity characterized alike the table service and the breakfast. Three earthenware bowls and a loaf of coarse bread were set on the bare table. I can still taste that bowl of black coffee. I had readily adopted the custom of drinking a tiny glass of "cafe noir" after dinner, but it tastes very differently in the morning. I thought it worse than the cheapest brands and there was neither milk nor sugar available to modify the flavor. However, I managed to take my bowl with due politeness, and furtively looked around for some butter to make the bread more palatable. But there was none. The loaf was broken in three portions; and we breakfasted by dipping the bread in the coffee.

Madame disposed of the kitchen work by simply rinsing the bowls and coffee-pot in cold water. She said we would "make the chambers at the noon intermission. As we were clearing the table I said to madame: "Don't you like coffee with milk and sugar?"

"Oh, yes, yes; it is very good," she said quickly, "but we do not afford it. Sugar costs 12c. a pound and milk 4c. A pint of Coffee alone is very dear. We pay 6c. a pound."

I simply gasped when she mentioned the price.

Madame had no coquetry about her personal appearance on working days. The seven plain dresses of common cotton worn with a long jacket and skirt. The small tight sleeves were explained thus, by madame: "I have balloon sleeves in the latest mode for my best dress; but they take too much cloth for a working costume."

She made so much noise clattering over the stone floor that I was curious about her shoes. Truth compels me to tell the whole truth. They were leather tops and wood soles made a durable, though not an elegant foot covering. Shoes of this sort cost \$1.40 a pair. My friend wasted no money on head-gear for everyday wear. A sort of woolen hood was put on the head and the ends fastened about the waist. Yet, madame, being young, pretty, and tolerably well-to-do, rather attractive in this coarse attire.

Everybody takes two hours at mid-day for "dejeuner," and the family returned at 11 a.m. While "making" the chambers, I looked over the furniture and the rooms. People here like to live near their work, and it is the custom to huddle the tall stone houses into a labyrinth of narrow dark streets. The middle-class people, however, could not afford such. I think it is at the expense of health and comfort. The thick stone walls keep the houses cold and damp, even when the atmosphere is quite warm. The people live out of doors and in the cafes as much as possible, regarding home as a place in which to eat and sleep.

My friends' flat consisted three tiny rooms on the fourth floor. There was neither city water nor gas. The narrow stairs, all housed effectively shut out the sunshine, but madame did not seem to care about that.

The room assigned to me contained only the most necessary furniture. The wardrobe and dressing case in madame's room were rather clumsy and of the old century. The chair was quaint and the wood had acquired a beautiful color. She had purchased these articles from a second-hand dealer at a marvelous bargain, and assured me that "few working people had anything like in their homes." The bedstead was adorned with an elaborate canopy of chintz curtains.

There was a shelf for dishes, a table and two chairs. The only approach to a stove was a tiny stone receptacle for charcoal, built out from the chimney. It was not used by this family, however, they bought cooked food at shops in the vicinity. The simplicity in house furnishing incidentally indicates the poverty.

The house seemed rather lonesome, and I remarked to madame:

"You have no children!"

"Oh, yes; a little boy, 2 years old."

I hadn't seen or heard him anywhere, so I said tentatively: "He is not here!"

"No, no; he is at a village in the Maritime Alps."

"On a visit to some relatives, perhaps?"

With an impatient shrug at my stupidity, madame explained: "It's the custom to send our children away to be directed after birth. Almost the only exception is when there has to support aged mother at home. In that case she may care for the child."

It took me some time to fully assimilate this remarkable piece of information.

"You see the baby often?" I ventured.

"No," said the mother, briskly.

"Once, maybe twice a year. It depends on who gets so far."

Madame assured me placidly that she was not lonely, and found her factory companions more interesting than a tiny child. It cost \$7 a month for the child's care, and while this was a heavy expense in proportion to the wages earned by the couple, they evidently never questioned the wisdom of the plan. Madame gave him back when I tried to describe American home life.

"So drroll!" So extraordinary, she exclaimed, "for a married woman to stay at home with her children, instead of earning wages to help her husband." And how, it would be impossible here for a woman not to earn enough to keep a wife and children!"

The latter remark really explained the custom. It is an absolute necessity for the wife to work every

day and supplement the husband's earnings. The families are usually very small; one or two children are the usual number. Of course there are exceptions. One woman in the tobacco factory had six children, the oldest only 7 years old, and had never been absent from the factory more than seven weeks at any one time. The women regarded that matron and her family with stern disapproval.

"Why do you marry, when you have neither home life nor the companionship of your children?" I asked.

"It is the custom to marry," replied madame, "and a prudent woman of 20 years of age is not well regarded." She either could not or would not give any further explanation of the marriage custom.

I was now getting too hungry to continue inquiries about domestic life, and madame invited me to go shopping with her.

We bought a quart of "in ordinaria" for 4c., a loaf of bread at the Boulangerie for 4c., a quart of bouillon at the Bouchere for 10c., and a plate of hot spinach at the Charcuterie for 6c. The bouillon, heated over the alcohol stove, formed with bread, the first course. The tiny bowlful of soup merely whetted my appetite.

The plate of spinach made two bites apiece. Madame and her husband had evidently made a very satisfactory meal, and were quite unconscious that I had not done likewise. As a sacrifice to politeness I said that I had an excellent meal and that everything tasted very good. So it did. My mental reservation was that I had only had a taste.

The working day closes at 6 o'clock. Before going home we stepped in to a cafe, where monsieur and madame had their evening glass of absinthe. A spoonful is diluted with a glass of water and the mixture sweetened. The cafe was crowded with people, all of whom ordered absinthe. It was very clear, costing only 3c. a glass. I did not like the stuff, it reminded me of a cheap soda fountain mixture. It has no allocholic flavor.

"You like absinthe?" I queried.

"Oh, yes," they responded in chorus. "One must always have a glass or two before dinner. It is an appetizer."

"I think we already have the habit," said the young woman. "We both drink more than we did a year ago. I could not get along without my evening glass."

"Don't you think it bad for the health?"

"Oh, yes! oh, yes!" chirped madame.

We call it the route to the lunatic asylum. Absinthe is alkali and burns out the nerves. But what difference! One lives only once."

For dinner we purchased a little plate of boiled beef for 15c, another loaf of bread and Gruyere cheese for 4c. The latte was 25c. This was quite agreeable with the shop-keeper, who called our purchase a "petite morsel." I could have eaten the bread, cheese and meat myself; likewise the dandelion salad which followed; but it was supposed to make a meal for three. Madame generously offered to "encore" my portion of meat, and therefore deprived herself of her daily ration. I wanted to live for one day as they did always. The French are accustomed to scant food and small variety. This family's bill of fare varies very little from week to week. It is a good illustration of the standard of living among the best paid workers; there are many forced to exist on much less.

I estimated the day's living expense for three, thus: Breakfast, 6c; dejeuner, 28c; dinner, 26c; making 20c for each, or 40c for the usual family. To monsieur's and madame's daily expenses were added absinthe 6c, alcohol, for fuel, 5c, and 15c for wine and cigarettes in the evening at the cafe; giving a daily total of 66c for living expenses.

In household one must arrange to do certain duties on appointed days, and do it if possible. Like washing and ironing; if done the first, the house does not create more time, but it seems that much time can be accomplished in the remainder of the week when uninterrupted. Another saving of time, if one does not keep a hot fire constantly, is to prepare the breakfast in the morning, while there is a hot fire, whatever of fruits, desserts or vegetables which are to be served cold or warm, or to be cooked then as well as later, instead of building an extra fire or commencing preparations an hour earlier than necessary at mealtime. It takes some little planning and thinking on the part of the housekeeper, but how much pleasanter it is to know that one will have so much time to devote to whatever one chooses.

The air is soon thick with smoke, and there was a perfect babel of tongues. The women drink wine, but do not smoke. There was much hilarity and animated conversation yet no approach to intoxication. The common wine of the country contains little alcohol, and a glass or two suffices for the whole evening. They do not enjoy the relaxation of the stereotyped quiet of life. All their evenings are spent at the cafe. Often there is music or amateur theatricals. The cafe is the one bright spot in the worker's narrow life; and with their vivacious and pleasure-loving temperament, amusement and social diversion is a real necessity. To them the cafe atones for many other privations.

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY

For living a pure life.
For doing your level best.
For being kind to the poor.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For standing by your principles.

For stopping your ears to gossip.
For bridling a slanderous tongue.
For being square in business dealings.

For giving an unfortunate person a lift.

For promptness in keeping your promises.

For putting the best constructions on acts of others.

THE WAY OF IT.

Does your poetry pay?

Well, it just keeps the wolf from the door.

I suppose you read it to him.

Glass engagements rings are offered for sale at Portland, Or., as the newest fashion.

"So drroll!" So extraordinary,

she exclaimed, "for a married woman to stay at home with her children, instead of earning wages to help her husband."

And how, it would be impossible here for a woman not to earn enough to keep a wife and children!"

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THE HOME.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

It really seems that the word economy would be worn to shreds, for no subject is more frequently discussed, yet nothing is of more interest to the earnest housekeeper. Economy may be practiced in every branch of home-keeping; it seems, yet but few of the weary mothers doing all their own work think of applying it to time. They have come into the habit of forever working—washing, scrubbing, cooking—so that before they know it they are old and gray and wrinkled long before their time. Necessary and unnecessary work alike demands their attention, and sometimes they keep it at long into the night—slaves to work. There is such a thing as economy of time, and it may to some degree be accomplished by systematic planning. Of course, life would be practiced in every branch of home-keeping, it seems, yet but few of the weary mothers doing all their own work think of applying it to time. 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BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD

A TITLED INVESTOR'S VIEWS ON MINERS' PROSPECTS.

From the Drawing-Room of Civilization to a Miner's Life—A Striking Contrast Between American and Canadian Life at the Mines—Rossland's Prospects.

When Sir Charles Ross stepped out of the drawing-room of civilization it was to step into the woolen shirt, and the coarse leggings of the unconventional west. Sir Charles might have been content with the drawing-room of life, for it was furnished with all softness and ease. Balnagown Castle, in the north of Scotland, confessed him lord and master. He might have cast a prideful eye over seven hundred thousand acres, of which he was the sole possessor; and he was conscious of the homage of hundreds of leal-hearted Highlanders, who recognized him as head of the clan, who had not changed with the years, and who were as unsophisticated as if the miracles of steam and telegraphy had never been.

But then Sir Charles was only twenty-two; he loved the adventurous and the unknown; he had been the pride of the Cambridge University crew; he had thrown the shoulder stones and run in the half-mile; and, in fine, was a splendid young fellow, who stood six feet, and felt it in his blood and bones that he should have a period of roughing it.

So he came out to British Columbia a-hunting. That was about four years ago. He said farewell to his dressing case, and with woolen shirt, and rough leggings, and a stout little pony, not forgetting a plentiful supply of pork and beans.

HE STARTED FOR THE WILD.

And it was while engaged in shooting things that he turned to mining. He met a mining expert, and the result was that he examined the prospects in a certain claim. This claim to-day is known as the 'Centre Star' mine, close to the 'War Eagle.' It has passed the experimental stage. It is as certain as anything can be that it will speedily pay handsome dividends. Sir Charles put a considerable amount of money into it; so did, subsequently, a few friends. No shares are offered for sale to-day. The business is a close corporation.

Pity you could not see Sir Charles as typifying, in his dress, the unconventional west.

"The fact is," he said to a reporter in Montreal the other day, in the course of some talk, "that I was thinking of getting my photograph taken in my coarse suit; but I will confess to you" (laughing heartily) "that I was too ashamed to have the business done. Roughing it is all very well for a while, and particularly when you do it for pleasure, and not from compulsion; but I can tell you that it gets a little tiresome now and then. You feel, after a few months, a desire to have a change."

"And so the steam and the telegraph haven't spoiled the picturesqueness at Balnagown?"

"Not a bit of it."

"And your people have still their simple ways, still render homage to the gods of the soil."

"Yes, I observe no change in these regards. I had some pictures taken showing the Highland costume, when I was at home. Some are coming out, and I will manage to let you have one."

"Thanks. I wish you had yourself photographed with one shot in your shirt and your trousers and boots full of holes, and that I could have had a copy."

"Not for the world," was the laughing reply.

DOOMED TO DIE.

Doctors Said Mrs. Ackerman, of Belleville Would Never Get Better.

SHE CAN LAUGH AT DEATH.

And the Doctors, Too, for Eight Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Made a Woman of Her After Six Years' Illness.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 11.—If there's any one thing under Heaven that excites a man's pity it is a weak, suffering woman.

If there's any disease on earth that causes weakness and suffering in women more than another it is Kidney Disease.

If there's any medicine between Heaven and Earth that will infallibly cure Kidney Disease, it is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

And that's no dream.

Women rise up by the score and call Dodd blessed for his wonderful discovery that has made weak backs and backaches unknown where Dodd's Pills have been tried.

Look out, one of these grateful women tell her story:

"I have been troubled with Kidney Disease for six years. I had doctor, but it was of no use. They told me I would never get better. I saw the wonderful cures of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, and I secured one box. Once, get well, and I can safely say I am completely cured. You may publish this as you see fit, so as to help some other person who may have had kidney trouble."

MRS. S. ACKERMAN, North Front street.

April 27.

DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, of Toronto, are the sole owners and makers of this remedy in the Dominion. Write to them, enclosing price 50 cents, if your local druggist is not supplied.

A BUSINESS MAN'S MISTAKE.

Stranger (who has yelled himself hoarse over Jinks' telephone without getting any reply)—See here, I can't do anything with this telephone.

Jinks (with an air of innocence)—Did you wish to speak to anyone sir?

Certainly. Oh! It has been disconnected for about a month.

Disconnected? You didn't say anything about it.

I thought everybody knew we had disconnected our telephone on account of the fact we didn't know you wished to talk to any one sir. I supposed you merely desired to exercise your strong wants to be heard.

SWEDISH MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

The Swedish bride fills her pockets with bread, which she dispenses to everyone she meets on her way to the church. Every piece she dispenses of, she believes, a misfortune awaiting.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

What fine teeth you have, Grumpy. Are they your own?

You can bet they are, I hold the dentist's receipt in full.

Any Woman

COMPOND

The "A. M. C." Medicine

is the only safe and effective

remedy for all diseases.

It will cure him to

make him well again.

It will cure him to

make him well again.

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Blue... Stone

Is now in Stock.

We could only secure a limited supply. If you want to secure your supply leave your order now.

Garden Seeds ..

will arrive in a few days. We will have a full line of bulk seeds at grower's prices. All fresh and new.

W. W. BOLE.

We lead in Toilet Soaps."

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. T. W. Robinson returned home from Toronto early this week.

Another train load of immigrants left Toronto for the west on Tuesday.

Mr. Jno. Tucker, of the McCormick Manufacturing Co., was in town this week.

Mr. Jno. Buchanan returned home last week from a visit to friends in Ontario.

Mr. A. Hitchcock returned home from a trip to Winnipeg last Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Green returned home from their excursion trip to the east yesterday morning.

The Leader libel cases will not come up for trial until the June sittings of the Supreme Court at Regina.

GIRL WANTED.—Servant wanted for general house work. Highest wages paid. Apply to Mrs. JAMES CAMPBELL, Moose Jaw. 37 38p

Mr. M. McCay, agent for the National Account File Co., Freemont, Ohio, was in town for a couple of days this week.

President Van Horne announces that the C.P.R. will at once construct the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and take the risk of securing a subsidy after the road is built.

A very successful entertainment was held at Huron church, Buffalo Lake, on Wednesday evening. A large number from town drove out, the evening being very mild.

Mr. Clayton Burnett came down from Chaplin Wednesday evening and reports stock in the ranching district to be in fair condition. He expects to return home this evening.

The Early Spring number of the Delineator is made graphic by numerous illustrations of the incoming dress makes and fabrics. The usual departments are up to date and valuable.

Mr. M. T. Bambridge has disposed of his sheep ranch to the Bate brothers who are now preparing to take over the stock. They will move out to the ranch, which is located about twelve miles south of town, on or about April 1st.

The British authorities in India have been forced to discontinue the bounties on dead snakes because the natives went into the business of breeding the reptiles on a large scale in order to secure the reward paid for their dead bodies.

The Corliss Bill, directed against Canadian workmen, after being voted by President Cleveland, was again passed by Congress by more than the necessary two-thirds vote, but was allowed to expire in the Senate and did not become law.

Through lack of acquaintance with the district, the publishers of "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" have sold the right of Moose Jaw to two parties. Mr. McWilliams first obtained the right for Moose Jaw and vicinity and Mr. Geo. Green afterwards obtained the right for several townships in which a part of the town is situated.

The Winnipeg Dragoons' hockey players visited Regis last week, and on Tuesday night met and defeated the N.W.M.P. team by 10 to 5, and on the following afternoon the Regina team succumbed to the visitors to the tune of the same score, 10-5. The Dragoons are good skaters and pretty players. They excel the Regina team in combination play. Although the scores were unequal, both games were well contested and interesting. Wednesday evening a very successful skating concert was held at the Barracks hall, when the esteemed visitors were suitably entertained.

Mr. J. H. Ross was in Winnipeg last week.

The spring sittings of the Supreme Court will open here on Tuesday, April 13th.

For the best rubbers made in the different widths, go to the up-to-date boot and shoe store. M. J. MacLeod.

Mr. J. W. Ferguson completed his contract of repairing Manitoba street boot and shoe store. M. J. MacLeod.

Mr. Jas. H. Ross arrived in town yesterday morning, and addressed the annual meeting of the Agricultural society in the afternoon.

During the past summer forty-four pupils of the Regina Industrial school were engaged in remunerative work for themselves as out pupils. Their earnings amounted to about \$1,700.00.

The man Gardner, recently sent to jail for forgery at Moose Jaw and stealing a horse and rig from Longworthy's livery, Regina, has become insane, and has been sent to the asylum in Manitoba.

The truth that idleness leads to crime is demonstrated by the fact that more than five-sixths of the convicts in the penitentiaries of Pennsylvania have never been apprenticed to any trade or occupation.

The Rosland Miner says that there are more laborers there now than can find work, and that there will soon be an army of unemployed if laborers without resources pour into the district at the present rate.

Last Saturday morning a Chinese special from the west passed through Moose Jaw, the majority of the celestials being en route for Montreal and other eastern cities. About twenty-one stopped over at this place for a few days.

A circular giving directions for the construction, upon Prof. Robertson's latest plan, of cold storage buildings of small size, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. The circular will be of rare value to individual dairymen.

The protest against T. O. Davis, M.P. for Saskatchewan, has died a natural death. Mr. Watson, counsel for Davis, appeared before Judge McGuire on Tuesday and asked for a date to be fixed for hearing the preliminary objections, when the petitioner's counsel announced that the case would be withdrawn.

There is no longer any doubt of the appointment of a papal legate to Canada. The Pope's private secretary is coming over. There is no doubt either that the Canadian Bishops have been ordered to cease their agitation and to withhold their mandates until the Commission of Cardinals have reviewed Chevalier Drolet's complaints against the Bishops and priests.

The hockey club have purchased a handsome three cornered show case, in which to keep the numerous trophies won by them and the base ball club. They are now on exhibition in Mr. Carter's barber shop, as was also the prizes for Wednesday evening's carnival.

The idea is a good one, as the trophies will be kept clean and in one place, instead of being scattered all over town as formerly.

The following registered at the dining hall since Friday last:—T. H. Agnew, A. H. Mason, Winnipeg; A. E. Rowland, Toronto; W. H. McLean, Swift Current; W. A. Webster, W. Y. Farrow, Toronto; J. Lewis, Estevan; J. L. Balagut, M. Musgrave, Winnipeg; C. E. McKay, Brockville; E. M. Canal, Winnipeg; R. Helstrom, Toronto; E. Tempert, Calgary; J. Green, Toronto; Hugh Kennedy, Galt; G. J. Griffin, Winnipeg; J. Tucker, Moose Jaw.

B. S. Jenkins, superintendent of Canadian Pacific telegraphs, states that important improvements are to be made to the company's telegraphic system during the coming summer. It has been decided, owing to the increased business, to add additional wires on the company's lines on the western division. New wires will be strung from Winnipeg eastward to Fort William; from Winnipeg westward on the main line, and south west on the Pembina branch.

SANDERSON.—At Moose Jaw, on Thursday, March 11th, the wife of Joe. Sanderson, of a son.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

The small boy has got out his marbles and is taking possession of the side-walks.

Canada will have a new three-cent postage stamp to commemorate the Queen's jubilee.

The first straw hat of the season was seen on our streets on Monday, and the first bicycle on Wednesday.

Mrs. C. D. J. Christie left for Brandon on Friday evening last, on a few week's visit to friends before joining her husband in the Kootenay.

Mr. Chas Shepley and bride arrived from Florence, Ont., last Friday morning. "Charlie" is now receiving the congratulations of his many friends and acquaintances.

Recruits for the Chinese army are not accepted unless they can jump a ditch six feet wide. Notwithstanding this precaution many of them failed to escape the Japanese sword during the recent war.

Mr. Sam. Armstrong left on Wednesday for Regina, where he has secured a position as tailor to the North West Mounted Police. Sam was very enthusiastic in sporting circles here, and the boys deeply regret his departure.

The curling trophies for the local bonspiel can be seen in the window of D. A. H. Watt. The most conspicuous is the Ross trophy, won by Mr. G. M. Annable, it being a large silver cup, with a suitable inscription artistically carved thereon.

In the Leader's report of Prof. Robertson's address given at Regina there is the following paragraph:

"Butter—Total amount bought by Great Britain, \$69,326,786. Canada's share—\$536,797. This was in 1895, and is very insignificant amount it was. Since then, however, we have been making progress. Last year we gained about \$1,750,000 over the first amount."

The Moose Jaw detachment of the N. W. M. P. has again undergone a change, Const. Glend being succeeded by Const. Elkington. Const. Glend left for headquarters on Tuesday evening, and his successor arrived that morning. On Monday night Mr. D. D. McLeod, of the Aberdeen, gave a farewell supper and dance to Mr. Glend, at which his many friends were present and expressed their regrets at his removal.

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The final game for the Milestone trophy was played on Saturday evening between Bunnell and Milestone, resulting in a victory for the latter's rink after a very one-sided game. Bunnell and his men were out of form. The men are into the fourth rink in the Russell thirteen point game. The following games were played: Gordon beat Kern, Rollo beat Wilcox, Pascoe beat Whitmore, Gaule beat Pascoe.

The second draw in the MacLeod trophy takes place to-night.

Mr. T. B. Baker has presented four handsome prizes for consolation rink competition. The first draw is being played off.

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